

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Se vi sono Donne di Genio. G. SERGI. Torino, 1894 (Estratto dagli Atti della Società Romana di Antropologia, Vol. I, Fascicolo 20, 1894), pp. 18, 8vo.

As text for his essay, "Are there Women of Genius?" Prof. Sergi puts forward the following statement: "Morphologically and functionally, woman fails to reach the normal male development, remaining generally behind, as if there were a general arrest of development." Woman in many ways presents traits of childhood, which have disappeared in the adult male. The author's conclusion is: "That woman has not genius like man, is easy to demonstrate; yet, it cannot be doubted that there are many women gifted with high intelligence and energy in literary productions and in the fine arts, but such women are not geniuses." Though there are no woman geniuses, Prof. Sergi writes: (1) "That without being a genius, woman may be the mother of geniuses, for these have received superior characters found in her; (2) being of modest or low intelligence she can give birth of offspring of equal value; (3) being without high intelligence she can be the means of transmitting superior faculties by the paternal or atavic line; (4) the 'genius' of woman when it exists, is rudimental, latent, and remains so as a sexual fact; and no milieu or other favorable factor is ever able to develop it to the degree of male genius; (5) there is sometimes an apparent genius, a superiority over the average, but really a male heredity which develops with physical male characteristics in the same woman, as Lombroso has observed; this is an abnormality, an heredity imperfect by lack of corresponding selection in the secondary sexual characters.

Die Seele des Weibes. Versuch einer Frauen-Psychologie. Dr. FERD. MARIA WENDT. Korneuburg, 1892, pp. 130.

Brain anatomy shows no inferiority in the brain of women. The specific gravity of the gray matter in woman's brain is greater than in man's. Her brain is absolutely smaller but relatively larger. The weight of man's brain is to the weight of his body as 1:36. Woman's, 1:35. The nerve tracts are shorter enabling impressions to reach the brain sooner. This accounts for the greater mental activity and quickness of women and small men. On the other hand, there is less oxygen in the blood in the case of woman, not favorable to mental activity. This is not compensated for by frequence of heart beat and respiration. To the advantage of woman is her greater sensibility. The threshold, both as regards stimulus and time, is lower. Her finer sensibility is shown particularly in the sense of touch but also in temperature, taste, smell, sight and hearing. Woman has greater receptivity and more rapid and accurate perception. The rapidity of her perceptions and representations is shown in her greater power and rapidity of speech. Her memory is better, particularly for colors, tastes, caresses and for concrete pleasant and unpleasant experiences. She excels in imaginative power and in phantasy, and it seems a pity, says the author, that she has not excelled in music, painting, poetry, and in the other arts, depending upon this faculty. The book is childish throughout and of no psychological value.

La Psychologie des Sexes et ses Fondemens Physiologiques. ALFRED FOUILLÉE. Revue des Deux Mondes. Vol. 3, 1893, pp. 33.

X.

It has been said that minds have no sex. This might be true if we were pure spirits, but in our present condition our characters receive the impress of our organisms. In psychological problems